

Juvenile Justice Authority

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YLS/CMI – Court Services

Community Based Standards (CbS) – YRCII

Residential Provider System

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What is the YLS/CMI?

- Youthful Level of Service Case Management Inventory
 - Empirically derived risk/needs assessment instrument for juvenile offenders
 - Examines 42 items across 8 domains (risk/need factors)
 - Criminal history
 - Family
 - Education
 - Peers
 - Substance abuse
 - Leisure/recreation
 - Personality
 - Attitudes

YLS/CMI and Evidence Based Practices

- Risk principle (tells us who to target)
 - Low risk (0 – 8 points)
 - Moderate risk (9 – 22 points)
 - High risk (23 – 34 points)
 - Very high risk (35 – 42 points)
- Need principle (tells us what to target)
 - Each domain is weighted to give a need level (low, moderate, high)
- Responsivity principle (tells us how to target)

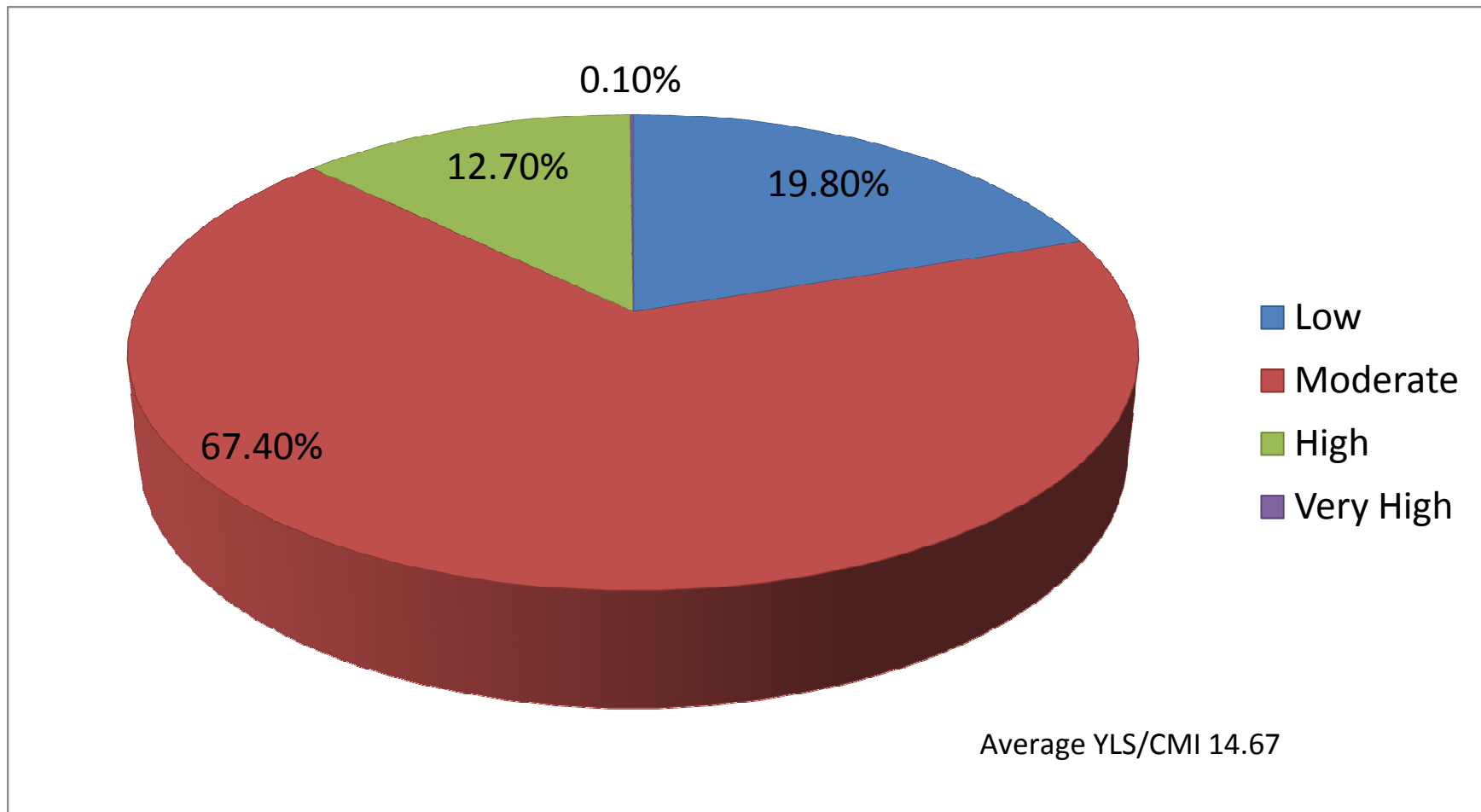
Why the YLS/CMI?

- Provides basis for making decisions
 - Reduces biases
 - Standardization across the state
- Helps identify targets for change to determine case plan
 - Examines known risk factors
 - Streamlines programming for youth
- Helps track changes in the youth
- Economical
 - Identify which youth should be targeted and what they need to reduce risk
- Leads to public safety

History of the YLS/CMI Within Kansas Juvenile Justice System

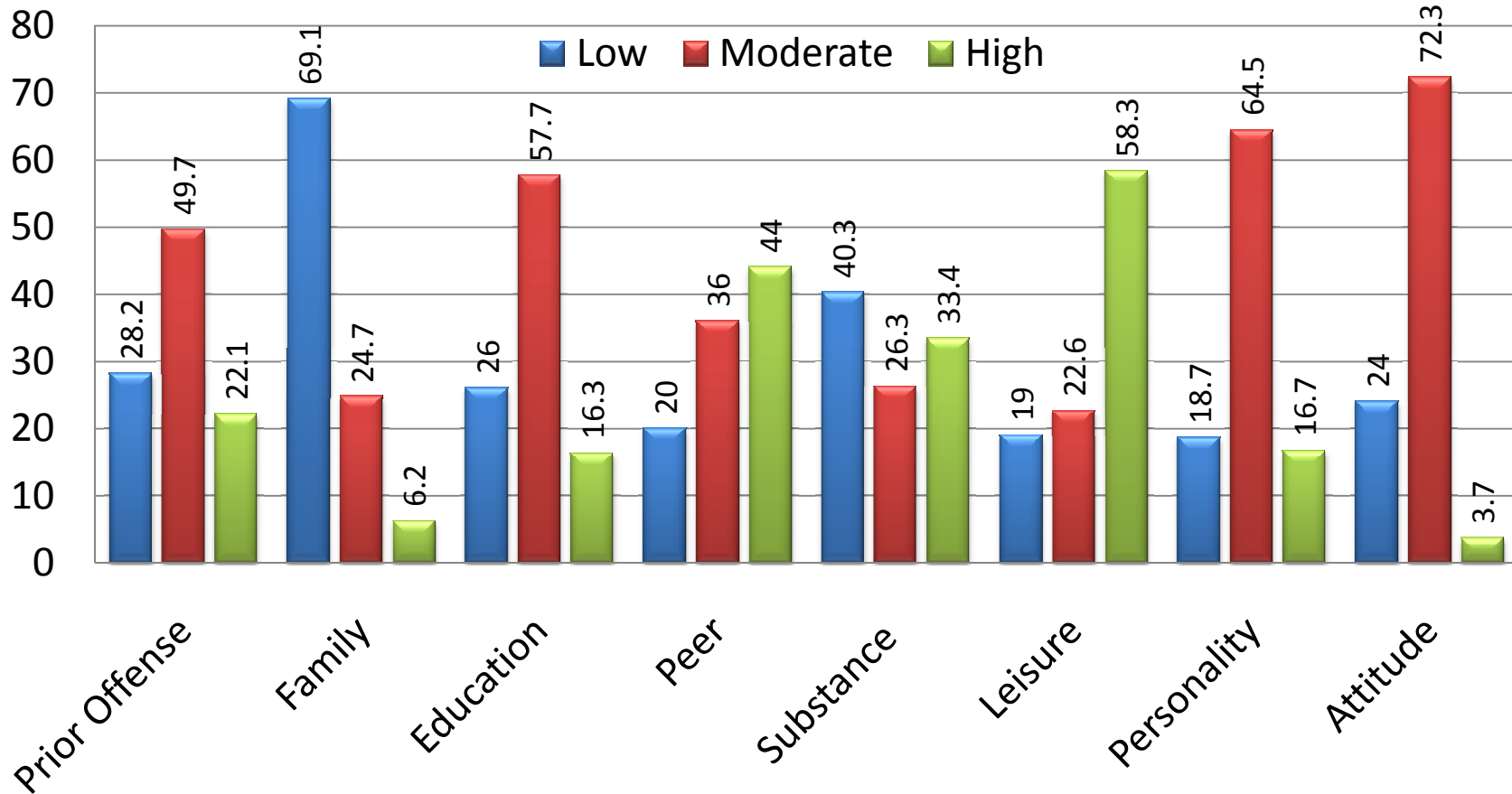
- Youth disposed to JJA (JISP or CM) receive the YLS/CMI within 30 days
 - 9509 total assessments since 1/2007
 - 6056 initial assessments since 1/2007
- 4 Districts have implemented the YLS/CMI within Court Services
 - 7th (Citizen Review Board)
 - 10th (Johnson County Court Services)
 - 18th (Sedgwick County Court Services)
 - 22nd (22nd JD Court Services)

Percentage of Youth Within Each YLS/CMI Risk Level



Based on all new assessments; N = 6056

Percentage of Youth Within Each YLS/CMI Need Domain



New assessments since 1/2007 – 9/2009; N = 6056

Court Services

- 7th JD (Douglas County)
 - Citizen Review Board implemented YLS/CMI
 - Began April 2009
 - Uses a quick screen to determine which youth need full assessment
 - Few youth receive the full assessment
- 10th JD (Johnson County)
 - Implemented May 2008
 - Began using the screening version but now use the full assessment on all youth
 - Have one intake person who completes the YLS/CMI on all youth
 - Have completed 642 assessments

Court Services

- 18th JD (Sedgwick County Court Services)
 - September 2008
 - Developed a scenario based screening document to determine which youth receive the YLS/CMI
- 22nd JD (22nd JD Court Services)
 - Spring/Summer 2009 implementation
 - Youth who receive a PDI/PSI

How is the YLS/CMI Used Within Court Services?

- Information from the YLS/CMI incorporated into PDI/PSI* to assist judges in determining
 - Which youth is more likely to reoffend
 - Which youth require more structure/supervision
 - What criminogenic needs should be address to reduce risk and increase public safety
- Helps provide standardization

* KSA 38-2360 requires the court to order tools on offenders.

Training & Certification Process

- Participate in a 2 ½ day training protocol consisting of theoretical background and skill development
- Certification process
 - Pass knowledge exam
 - Pass scoring vignette
 - Pass live scoring

Timeline for Implementation

PHASE ONE	PHASE TWO	PHASE THREE
Months 1 – 4	Months 5 - 10	Months 10 and beyond
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of JJA/OJA key members for YLS/CMI Project • Identification of OJA YLS/CMI Coordinator • Development of the assessment/supervision standards in conjunction with JJA • YLS/CMI OJA/JJA database development & sharing of assessments protocol • Obtain buy-in & support (meetings with Chief CSOs & Judges) • Creation of training schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial training for CSOs • Make-up training for CSOs • Quality assurance training for Chief CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing quality assurance/technical assistance • Norming and validation study for Court Services youth • Refresher training for CSOs • Schedule of initial training for new staff

State Cost for Implementation

Item	Cost Per	Number of Items	Total
YLSCMI Assessments	1.39*	12,200 (8200 initial + 4000 reassessments)	\$16,958.00
Materials	4.00	350 CSOs YLS/CMI manuals	\$1400.00
Trainer 1 Cost (Hotel)	80.00	38 nights	\$3040.00
Trainer 2 Cost (Hotel)	80.00	38 nights	\$3040.00
Trainer 1 Per Diem	36.00	38 days	\$1368.00
Trainer 2 Per Diem	36.00	38 days	\$1368.00
Mileage	0.55	3500 miles	\$1925.00
Total			\$29,099.00

* Per MHS contract costs increase 5% each year

Benefits of the Implementation Plan

- Continuity
 - Evidence based assessment practices across entire Kansas Juvenile Justice System
 - Ability to obtain information on risk/need levels if youth moves across JD lines
- Standardization
 - Decisions based on *empirical evidence* of risk levels and needs
- Economical
 - Ensuring that youth are appropriately placed the first time to reduce progression throughout the system
- Cost-Effective
 - Using existing resources and partnerships between JJA/OJA

Community Based Standards (CbS)

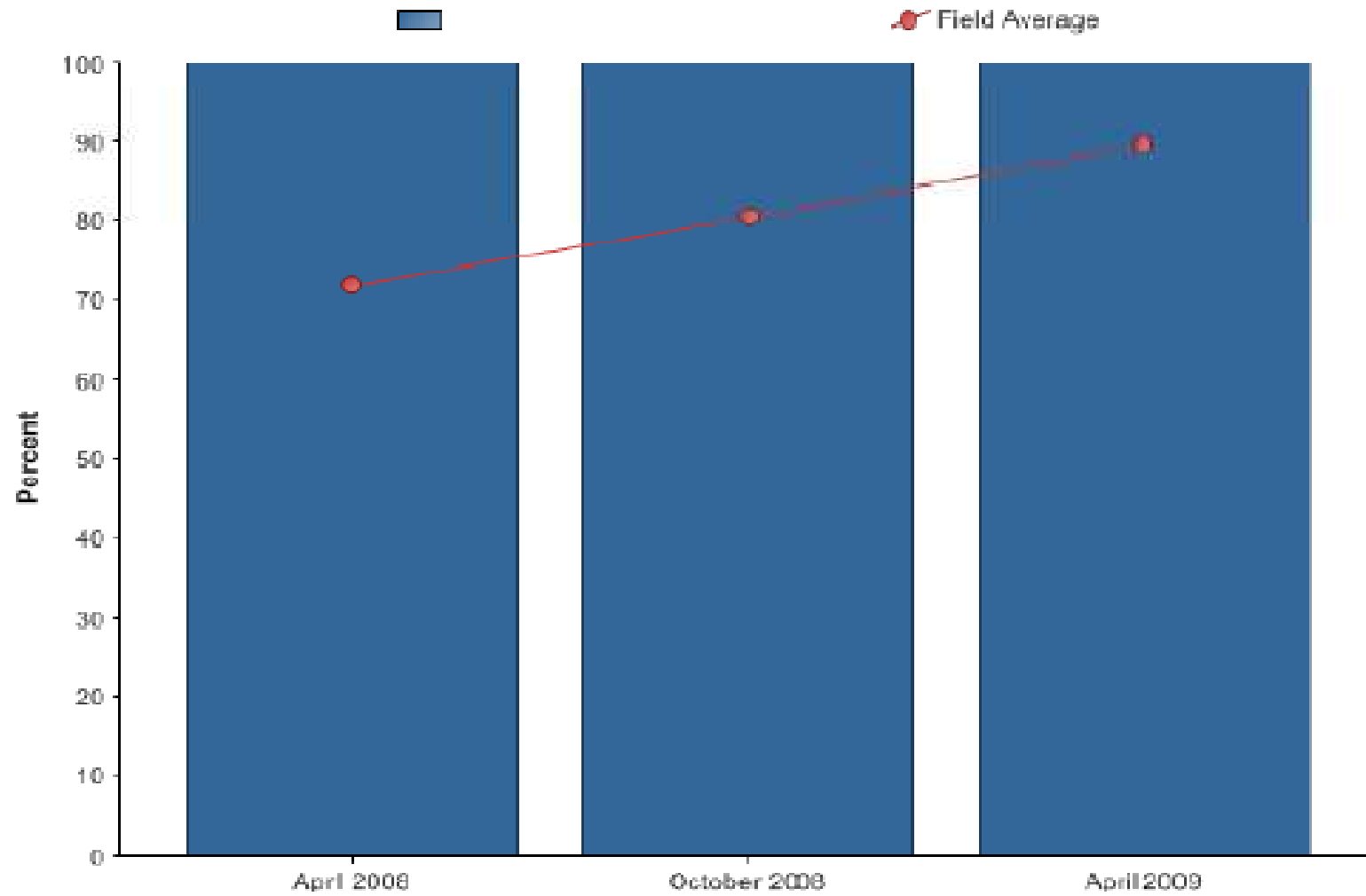
- Council of Juvenile Corrections Administrators (CJCA) developed CbS to help community residential programs establish and sustain systems for continuous improvement and accountability. CbS models CJCA's award-winning [Performance-based Standards](#) (PbS) program, which provides a blueprint of best practices for secure facilities based on national standards and regular collection and review of outcomes tracking performance

CbS Process

- Semi annual survey
 - Family Climate
 - Staff Climate
 - Youth Climate
 - Youth Record Review
- Management Reports
- Facility Improvement Plan
 - ✓ Develop
 - ✓ Implement
 - ✓ Monitor - Adjust
 - ✓ Evaluate
- Continuous Quality Improvement

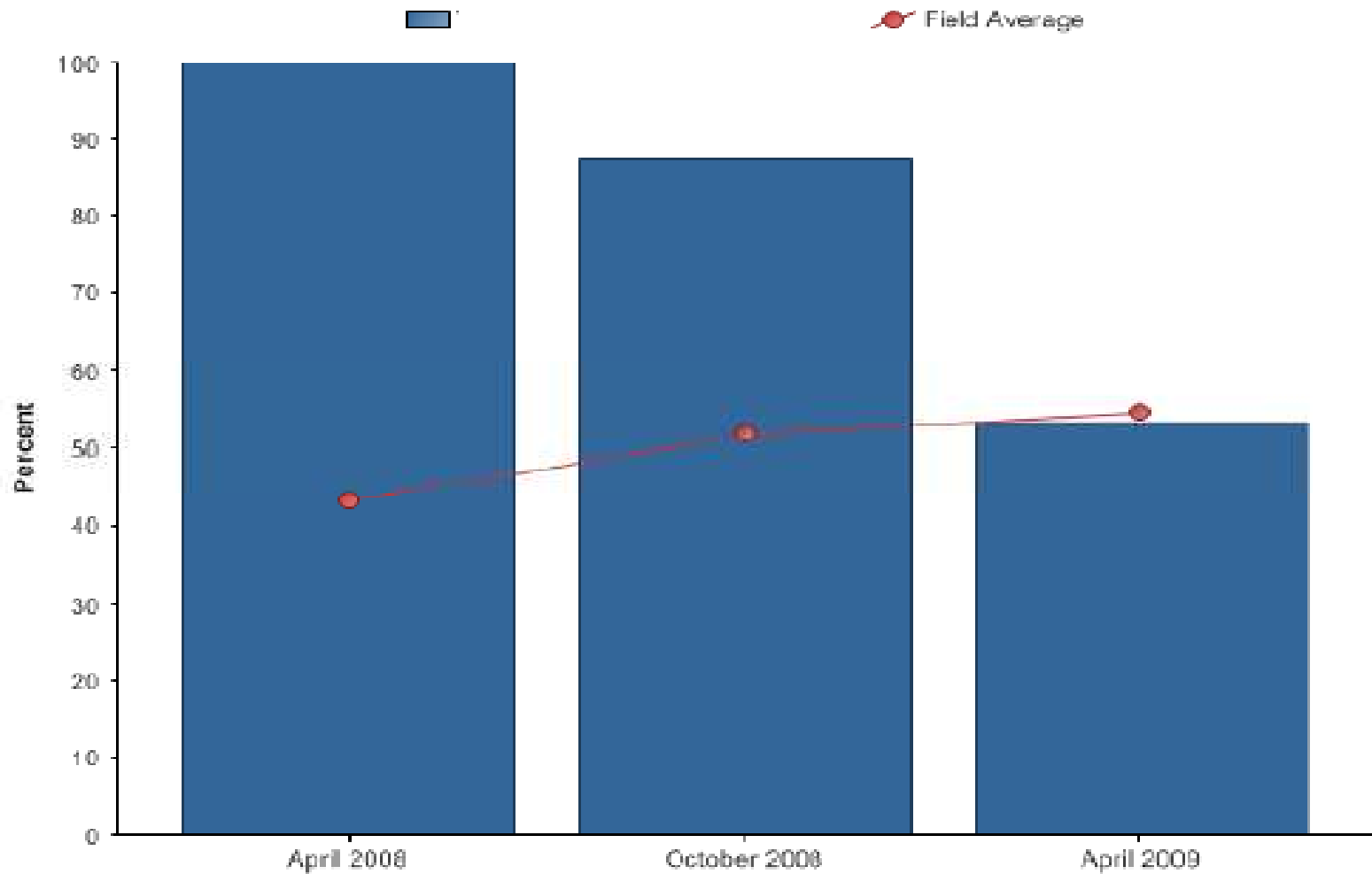
Mental Health 01

Percent of youths released during the data collection period with suicide screenings completed at intake.



Safety 15

Percent of youth reporting staff are fair about discipline issues.



Proposed YRCII Contract Requirement/CbS Participation

- 26 YRCII providers – JJA contract requirement for participation April, 2010
 - \$5,000 per provider
 - Program Consultant - \$57,000
 - CbS State Coordinator
 - Agency lead with residential providers
 - Quality assurance and continuous improvement
 - Technical assistance to support providers
- Total enhancement \$187,000

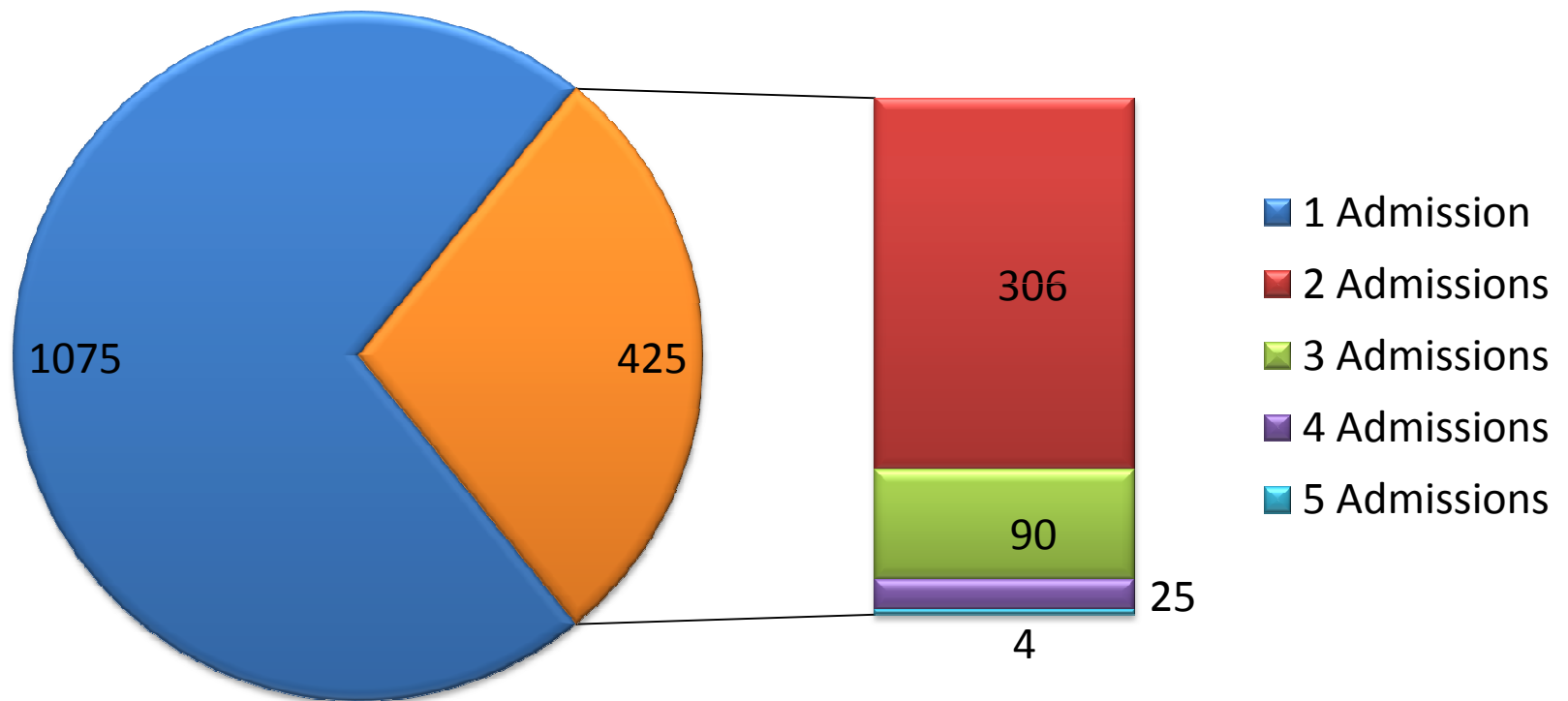
Group Homes (YRCII) Need for Change

- Juvenile Justice Reform
 - Reserve juvenile correctional facilities for the most serious, violent and chronic offenders
 - Narrowing of admission criteria by law
- Juvenile correctional facility census declines
- Greater numbers of youth with greater risks and needs in residential placements
- New challenges require new thinking

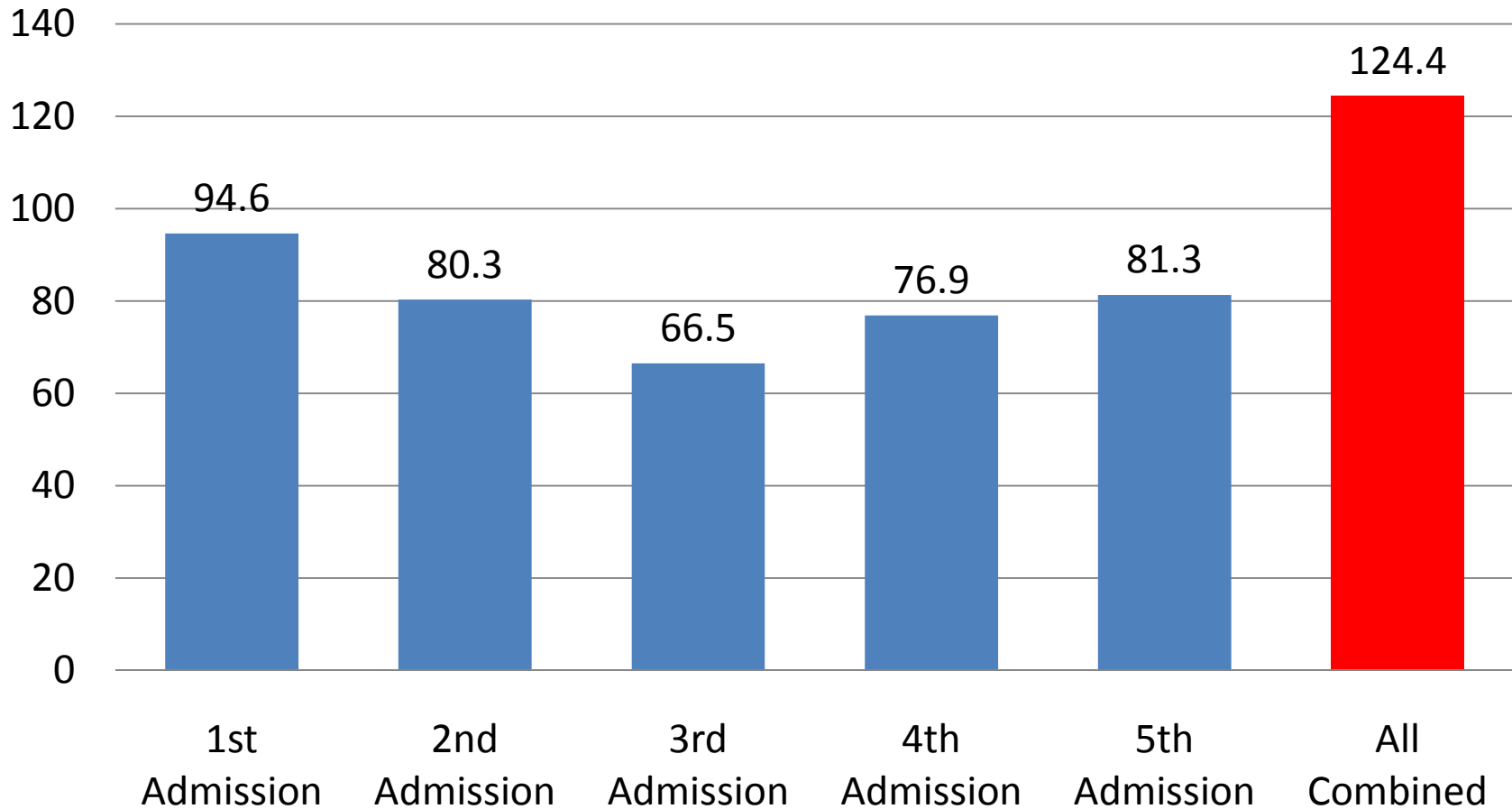
Residential System Study and Reorganization

- Evaluate offender population needs
 - YLS/CMI data – proportions based on risk and needs of youth in YRCII's
 - Determine levels/service and program components
 - Capacity needs
 - Engage providers in dialogue
- Cost study – rate determination by level
- Implementation – July 1, 2010

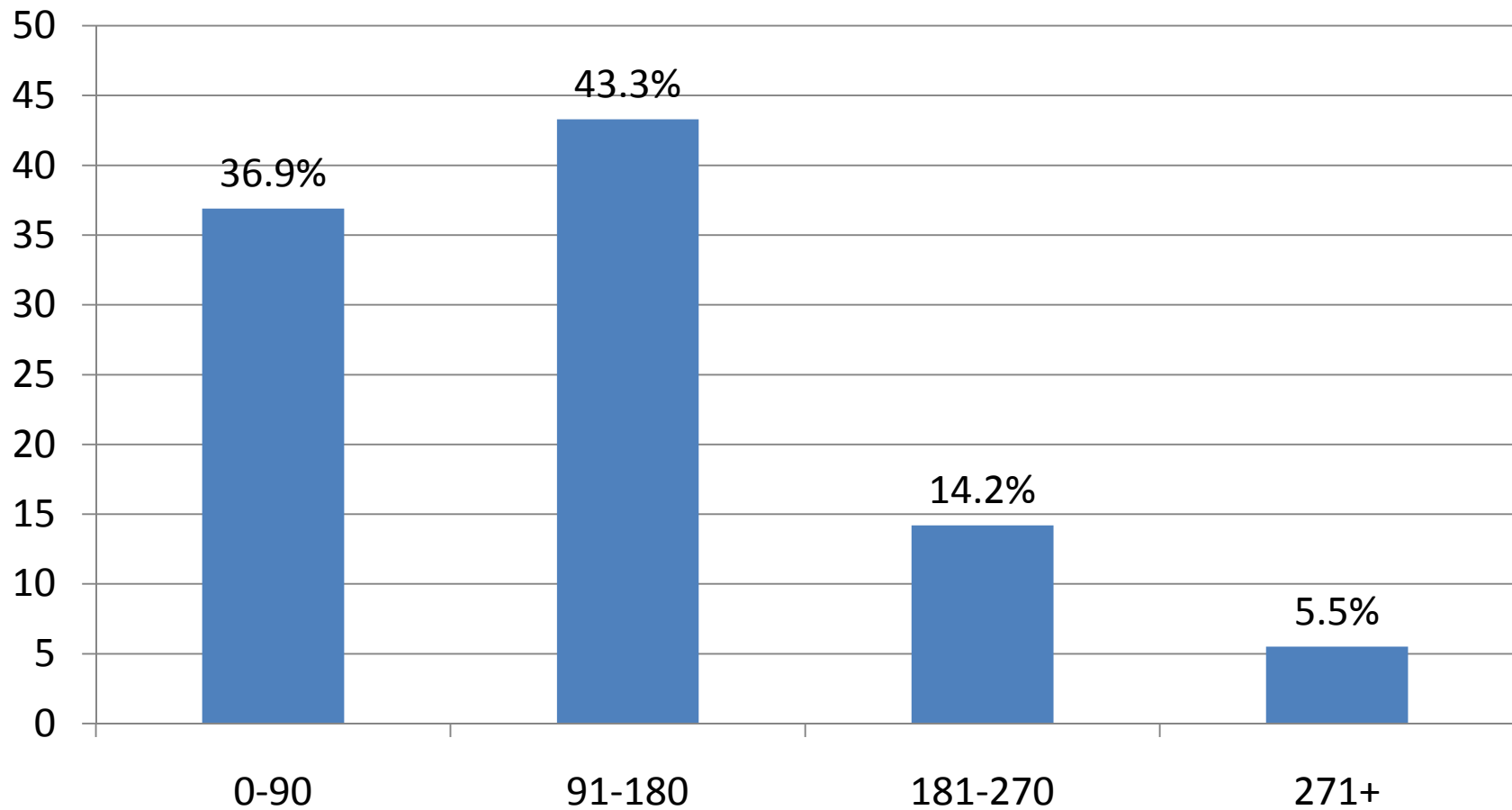
FY09 YRC II Admissions



Average Number of Days Per Admissions

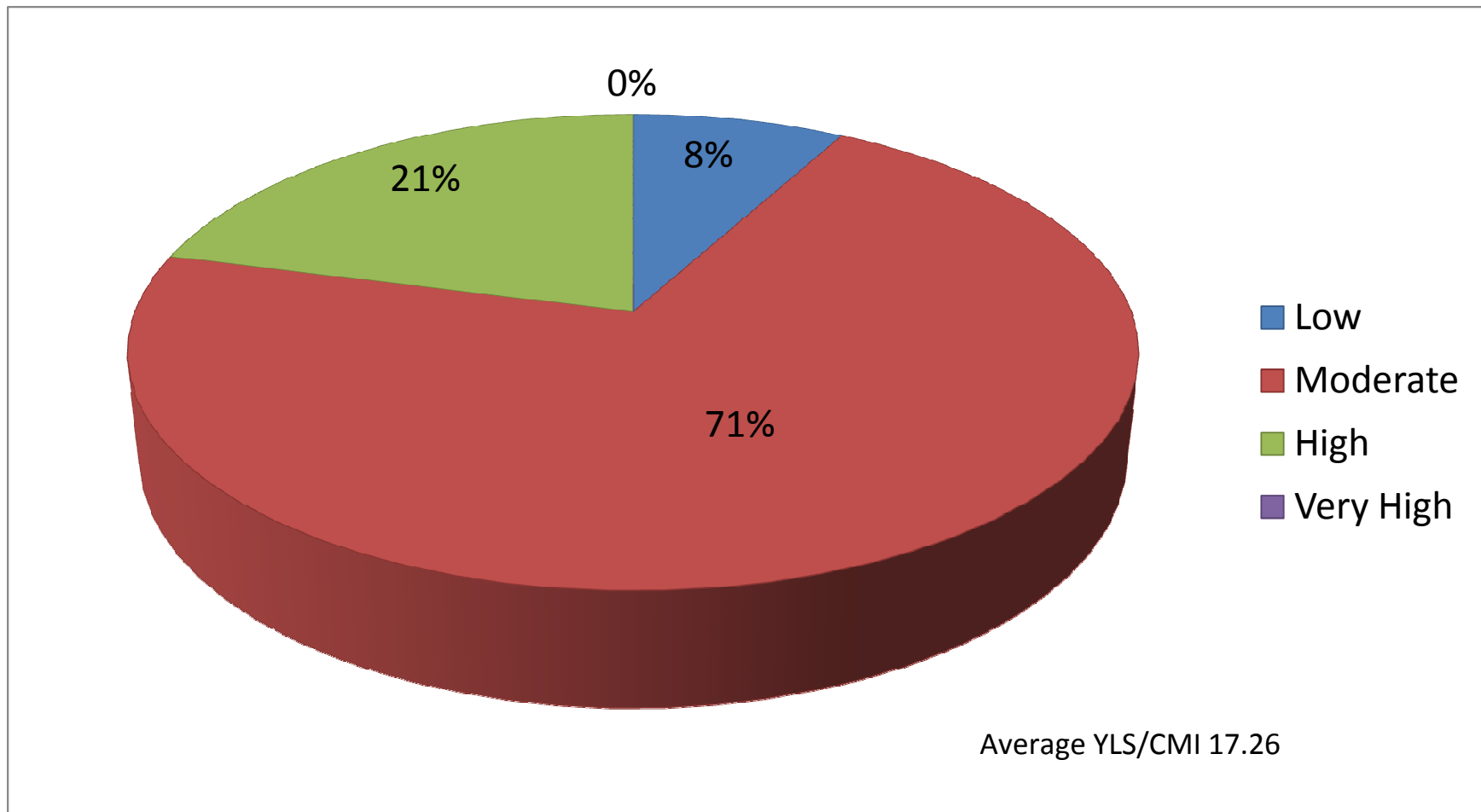


FY09 Length of Stay*



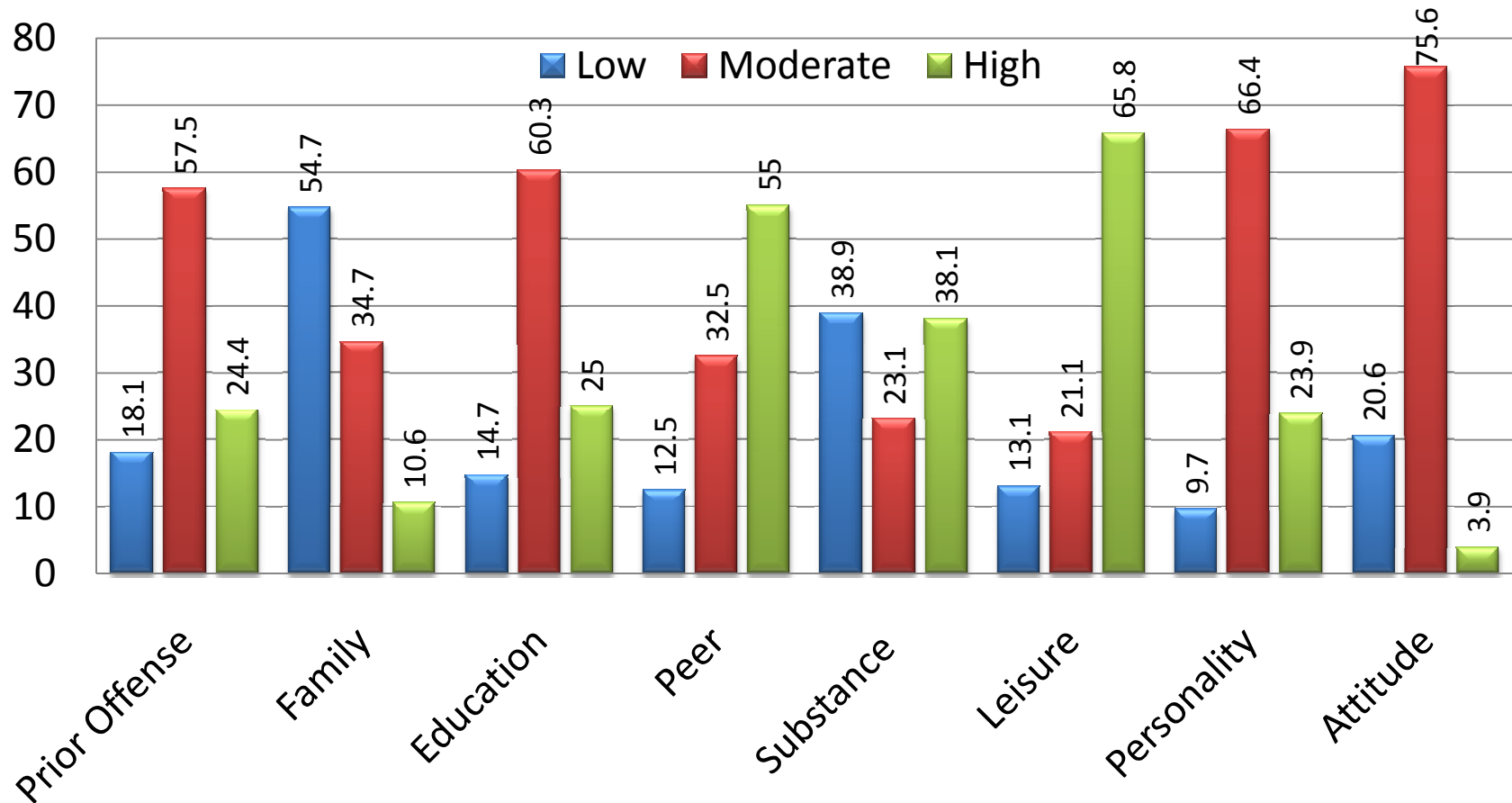
* 1075 unique admissions combined stays

Level of Risk Within YRC II



Based on all youth in YRC 9/30/2009; N = 403

YRC II Population Criminogenic Needs



Youth in a YRC II on 9/30/2009 (N = 403)
% distribution at risk level

YRCII – Level 1

- YLS/CMI Score 0 – 10
- May include JJA/SRS youth
- Case Coordinator 1:14
 - Staff training on principles of effective interventions; techniques to change behavior; effective reinforcement practices
 - Length of stay – less than 3 months
- Groups: Daily living skills; CBT for cognitive restructuring; cognitive skill; problem solving; anger management
 - Intensity: At least 40% of time in structured activities with an average of 2 hours of group each week
- Estimated bed needs: 65

YRCII – Level 2

- YLS/CMI Score 11 – 23
- JJA only youth
- Case Coordinator 1:10
- Staff training on principles of effective interventions; working with moderate risk youth; techniques to change behavior; effective reinforcement practices
- Length of stay 3 – 6 months
- Groups: CBT for attitudes; cognitive skill development; anger management; problem solving; independent living skills
- Intensity: At least 40% of time in structured activities with an average of 4 to 6 hours of group a week during the stay
- Estimated bed needs: 300

YRCII – Level 3

- YLS/CMI Score 24+ & Sex offenders
- JJA only youth
- Case Coordinator 1:8
- Staff training including working with high risk youth and sex offenders
- Length of stay 3-9 months (not exceed 12 months)
- Groups: CBT for attitudes; cognitive skill development; anger management; problem solving; independent living skills ; sex offender groups
 - Intensity: At least 40% of time in structured activities with an average of 8 to 10 hours of group a week during the stay
- Estimated bed needs: 80

Proposed Changes

- Moving away from “one size fits all” model
 - Best practices to separate low/moderate/high risk
 - Prevent contamination of low risk
- Require evidence based practices
 - Cognitive Based Treatment (CBT) groups to address needs
 - Staff training on “what works”
- Length of stay stabilization
 - LOS tied to risk to allow time for behavioral change and stability
- Intensity varies by risk level
 - Ensure that higher risk youth receive more interventions to adequately change the risk of recidivism

Benefits

- Benefits for youth
 - Prevent contamination of low risk youth
 - Require groups to match the criminogenic needs of the youth
 - Reduce the instability of placements via adequate initial length
 - Reduce the risk levels via appropriate intensity
- Benefits for staff
 - Streamline operations
- Benefits for society
 - Economical
 - Provide for public safety by reducing the risk of the youth